

ARE MAKING FACES.

THAT IS WHAT THE DEMOCRATS ARE DOING.

Meantime the Republicans are going on with their duties—they are pushing the tariff and bimetallic conference and making good progress, too.

(Washington Letter.)

The Bryan and Bailey factions of the democracy are continuing to make faces at each other across the hall of the house of representatives at Washington. The followers of Representative McMillan who wanted to keep up the combination made with the Populists last fall and support the sockless Simpson in his attacks upon Speaker Reed, were mercilessly spanked by the Baileytes in caucus the other day. The populist leader appealed to the Democrats for their co-operation in his joust at Speaker Reed, and a few of the Bryan followers had the temerity to respond to the call when "Speaker" Bailey adjourned the house, called a caucus in five minutes and after reading the riot act to the Bryanites voted them down two to one and adopted a resolution ordering them to desist from further co-operation with the Populists, at least in the matter then under consideration.

Those Democrats who were at first inclined to exult over their party's successes in the recent municipal elections, are finding the figures cold comfort. In Chicago they were unable to at all increase their vote and only held their own in numbers by reason of the fact that a large number of those who always vote against them in national elections co-operated with them on this occasion on purely local issues. This was found to be the case everywhere. National issues cut no figures at all in the municipal elections while in the state of Rhode Island in which the national questions were the leading issues the Republican vote increased 20 per cent over that of the presidential election of 1895.

A Week of Good Work.

Tariff and bimetallic, those two great issues of the campaign, have been prominently at the front during the present week in Washington. And those people who doubted or professed to doubt the sincerity of the professions of the Republican party on either of these subjects have found that they were mistaken. A thoroughly protective tariff, one which looks after the interests of the farmer and the working man; that is what the new Dingley act is to be when it gets upon the statute books, what it is, in fact, today, for the probabilities are that it will be little changed by the senate. Earnest and intelligent efforts in behalf of international bimetallicism—that is what this week's work means upon that subject. The appointment of the commission whose names have already been given the public assures prompt, vigorous, and, it is to be hoped, successful work.

The Bimetallic Commission.

The appointment of Senator Wolcott of Colorado, ex-Vice-President Stevenson of Illinois, and Hon. C. J. Paine of Massachusetts as commissioners to pave the way for an international conference has been cordially commended. Until this week nobody knew definitely what the president's plans were in regard to this question. It was known that he was extremely anxious to take the proper steps toward carrying out the pledge of the party looking to international consideration of the silver question, but just how he proposed to bring this about or to take the initiative, nobody was able to say. It now appears that, as usual, he has chosen the wise plan and one most likely to be successful. Not only has he chosen the plan most likely to be successful, but the one likely to be most successful. By this is meant that if he is able to carry out the plans thus inaugurated the international conference will be brought to the doors of every American voter. President McKinley's hope is that it may be practicable to hold this conference in the United States and in the city of Washington. If this shall happen every American citizen will have the full benefit of the discussion which the conference will bring to his own doorway. With press associations carrying the full proceedings of the conference and the hundreds of special correspondents in Washington commenting upon the proceedings in the papers which they represent, every citizen who feels the slightest interest in this question would be able to follow the proceedings and study them in their proper light, thus knowing for himself that the work was well done. The commissioners who are to go abroad to try to bring about an agreement for a conference are highly commended by members of all parties as especially judicious selections. Mr. Wolcott, by reason of his long study of the question and discussion on two previous trips abroad of this same subject, will be of much greater value than any man who has not had these experiences; ex-Vice-President Stevenson representing the silver element of the democracy and well known by reputation and in person abroad will instantly command attention, while Mr. Paine, as a close student of this subject will prove equally useful and influential. It does not follow that these men who are selected for this work are to be the representatives of the United States in an international conference if they are successful in bringing one about; on the contrary, it is expected that other men will be selected to represent the government in that conference.

Progress of the Tariff.

The people who are assuming that the tariff bill is likely to drag through

the summer and keep the business of the country in an unsettled condition awaiting final action, are to be disappointed. The next week or ten days at the furthest are likely to see the bill perfected by the Republican members of the finance committee and it is likely to get into the senate before the month ends. Prospects now seem to be good for a final vote upon it in June and its completion in time that it may go into effect at the beginning of the fiscal year July 1st.

The changes made by the senate committee are much less in extent and importance than had been expected. The pressure for a reduction in the duties on wool has not been successful thus far and the chances seem to be that they will not be. The demand of the sugar trust for changes in the schedule advantageous to them has been promptly rejected. The wall of the standard oil trust and of sundry other corporations of this character have passed unnoticed. These Democrats and Populists and other enemies of the Republican party who had hoped to be able to make political capital by charging that the tariff bill was favorable to corporations and trusts are disappointed. And they will continue to be disappointed.

G. H. WILLIAMS.

Business Revival.

The wholesale merchants of Kansas City report that they received larger and more numerous orders in the month of March than they received in any month of last year. In nearly every branch of trade there is more activity, with indications that things will grow better from this time forward. Such reports as these are the best evidence of a healthful revival of business at hand. Many retailers have not yet experienced any substantial gain in business, but their trade is less rapidly affected by improved conditions. The wholesalers first feel the effects of restored confidence and the release of hoarded money. Such evidence as they give refutes the taunts of those who demand spectacular results, as if there had been any promise that the new administration would witness an immediate revival of all the interests that flourished before the great depression. The most hopeful change is that indicated by the gradual increase in the volume of trade, for that denotes natural and conservative enterprise. There is nothing fictitious about the improvement in business conditions, whatever the scope of that improvement may be. But when it is shown that in a single state 100,000 more men are employed now than were employed before November last, and when large dealers make like comparisons between the trade at this time and that before the presidential election, the pessimists and the sneerers should be silent.—Kansas City Journal.

"Inexcusable Cowardice."

The men who style themselves "silver Republicans" have told the country why they refused to vote on one side or the other on the Dingley bill when that measure passed the house. "We took this course," said Representative Hartman, of Montana, "to prevent the diversion of the great issue of current politics from silver to the tariff. Our object was to emphasize the fact that the tariff is not and can not be made the main issue, and to give warning that the silver people will not accept the tariff as the paramount question of the time." According to the same authority another reason for the refusal to vote was that the joint caucus of the Populists of both branches of congress and a private conference of the Tellerites urged this inaction.

This is presumption and cowardice of a particularly inexcusable character. A handful of men arrogate to themselves the right to dictate to the great body of congress what is and what is not an issue, without having the courage or capacity to reveal their position in a manly and practical way.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Trouble for Two.

Two classes of people have failed to prosper since the election of McKinley. One of these classes is composed of silver advocates, the other the trusts. The election of McKinley and the rejection of the free silver proposition started similar action by some other nations which had been looked to as supporters of the silver theory, and the friends of free coinage have witnessed with dismay the transfer of Japan, Russia and China to the gold standard column. The trusts have also fared as badly. The railroad corporations, the sugar trust, the standard oil trust and many minor organizations of this character have received stunning blows within the few months since the election of 1896, and will suffer still more when the new tariff law goes into effect and deprives them of the advantages which they have enjoyed under the Wilson law.

Wilson's Will.

Ex-Postmaster-General Wilson, in continuation of his protest against the new tariff bill, has evidently persuaded himself that the measure will in some way be injurious to the farmers. He doesn't tell why or how, but he hints at an explanation in this vague and uncertain way: "For thirty years the farmer was deluded by the cry of a 'home market,' and of the benefit in store for him from 'bringing the factory to the farm.' Factories were built up, but he saw them filled, not with living consumers of his products, but chiefly with machinery of iron and steel." Mr. Wilson's sneer at the "home market" idea is distinctly that of the free trade theorist who imagines that it is better for the American farmer to sell one bushel of grain to English buyers

than it is to sell three bushels to American consumers. The fact that the home market absorbs 80 per cent of our agricultural products counts for nothing with Mr. Wilson. He doesn't consider that this market needs or deserves any protection, and he would neglect it or impair its purchasing power by forcing its industrial elements into wage-cutting competition with foreign labor. The farmer's real interest lies in a system that will maintain and expand the domestic demand for his produce, and this is to be found in a tariff that will open the mills, provide employment for labor and encourage the extension of native enterprise. Agricultural prosperity cannot exist without industrial prosperity. They are dependent on each other. When one thrives the other will thrive with it, and the man who attempts to convince the farmer and the mechanic that their interests are conflicting is an enemy to both.—Mail and Express.

Save the \$100,000,000.

A payment of about \$100,000,000 annually to foreign countries for a product adapted to our own soil and climate is plainly an industrial error. Within the last ten years attention has been directed to this wasteful method of conducting business, and signs are multiplying that the proper remedies will be applied. Last year every pound of wheat and flour exported was required to pay for the sugar imported. Our exports of cotton were only double the value of the sugar imported. The value of all exports of live and dressed beef, beef products and lard just about balanced that of the sugar bought abroad. It is now known beyond question that the sugar beet can be grown in many of our states and of a quality unsurpassed anywhere. The genius of Americans in the use of machinery is an assurance that the sugar beet factories will return good dividends. What measure of protection should be granted by the government is a subject to be considered with care. Meantime, states and localities are disposed to encourage the new industry with so many millions in it.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The Senate and the House.

Generally speaking, whatever the house is enthusiastically in favor of the senate regards with cool and critical calmness, and vice versa. In the same way, no matter how much in sympathy the congress may be with the executive, it is sure to guard jealousy its rights in all financial matters. It is said that President McKinley has a comprehensive plan of currency reform which he will recommend in his message next December. As the President is an old hand in congressional matters—having in that a huge advantage over Mr. Cleveland—he ought to know that no congress will be likely to follow the dictates of the President in any matter of taxation or finance. Already the men who hope to be on the house committee on banking and currency and the senators on the finance committee are saying that they understand their own business, and propose to originate any currency scheme which is presented to the country.—Illustrated American.

Factories and Protection Sentiment.

The springing up of factories throughout the south has been followed by a growth of protective sentiment and Republican membership in congress from that section. More than thirty votes from the south were cast for a protective tariff measure in the house, and the southern states had thirty-three Republican members in last congress, while in no preceding congress had the party been represented by more than half that number from that section. When Democrats from North and South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, and Texas join with the Republicans in supporting protective views and a protective tariff bill, there can remain no doubt of the growth of Republican principles in that section.

Five Bad Months for Silver.

The five months since the election have been bad ones for the silver cause. Japan, to which the silver people were accustomed to point as the most brilliant exponent of the advantages of the free coinage of silver, has adopted the gold standard at the ratio of 32 to 1. Russia, which was accounted a silver country, has announced that she is going to the gold standard. China, which, with her 400,000,000 people, was accounted in the list of silver users, announced through her officials a currency change which is equivalent to the adoption of the gold standard. Truly these are depressing days for the free silver theorists.

The only persons who are expressing dissatisfaction with the new tariff bill are the foreigners and importers. Germany, Canada, England, and other foreign countries are scolding about the Dingley bill; so is the reform club, of New York, which is made up principally of importers.

The Reform club of New York is spreading broadcast over the country an offer of newspaper plate matter with which it proposes to attack the Dingley bill. This is not surprising. The Reform club is composed mostly of importers, who naturally want a low tariff, and are against protection.

The chief objection offered to the Dingley bill is that it is a bill. The people want it to become an act, and that very promptly.

Ex-Candidate Bryan called upon Vice-President Hobart during his recent visit to Washington. It is observed, however, that he did not call upon prospective candidate Bailey.

RULES ON INSURANCE

NEBRASKA FARMER MUTUAL COMPANIES AFFECTED.

They Can Insure Country Churches, Country School Houses and Country Parsonages—A Construction That Has Been Contended For Years.

Mutual Insurance Enlarged.

Auditor Cornell has announced a decision that has long been desired by farmers' mutual fire insurance companies. He decided that such companies can insure country churches, country parsonages and country school houses under section 8 of the farmers' mutual insurance law of 1891.

Auditor Cornell followed this up by another that town mutual insurance companies have a right to insure mills and creameries and stores in the country, under section 11 of house roll No. 183, passed by the last legislature. Buildings of this character, the auditor holds, come under the head of "business property outside of cities and villages." A portion of section 11, of house roll No. 183, is as follows:

"Such companies may issue policies on cities, towns and villages, real or personal property in this state, also upon business property outside of cities and villages, against loss or damage by fire, lightning, tornado, cyclone or wind storm, for any length of time, not exceeding five years."

The auditor's decision in regard to farmers' mutuals insuring country churches, parsonages and school houses, is based on section 8, of the act of 1891, which permits risks to be taken on detached farm dwellings, barns, except livery and hotel barns, and other farm buildings. The auditor holds that churches, parsonages and school houses come under the head of "other farm buildings." When Eugene Moore was auditor he permitted farmers' mutual insurance companies to insure ice houses and cold storage houses in the country, but would not permit risks to be taken on churches, parsonages and school houses. House roll No. 250 covered this point, but it was loaded down with amendments in the senate last winter and killed. An amendment permitting companies to insure and take promissory notes in payments of premiums is given as the principal reason why the bill did not pass. The business of insuring country school houses and churches is now open to farmers' mutuals, whereas heretofore only the old-line companies could compete. It is considered a large and valuable field and mutual companies have long clamored to enter it.

The decision allowing town mutual insurance companies to insure mills, creamery buildings and stores is not hailed with so much joy by friends of mutual insurance for the reason that mills and creameries are considered hazardous risks.

Nebraska Woman Burns to Death.

Mrs. Ralph White of Elgin township, Antelope county, was horribly burned and died in great agony a few hours later. Mrs. White was engaged in burning caterpillars' nests from the fruit trees, using a kerosene torch. The fluid dripped on her clothing, setting it on fire. She started to the house and got into bed to smother the flames. To her horror she soon noticed that in passing she had set fire to the clothing of her little child and arose to save the babe. This she accomplished at the sacrifice of her own life. When the child was saved she was afraid that the flames had gained such headway as to endanger the house and she caught up the bed clothing and rushed out of doors with the hope of smothering the flames, but the wind fanned them to such fierceness that she was fatally burned.

The State's Right Knocked Out.

Notice has been served upon the state officials that the United States land office officials have held that the claim of N. P. Brood to a homestead right on a part of the old Sioux reservation is good as against the claim of the state on the land for school land. The papers show that Brood settled upon the land before it was surveyed, in 1863, and built a house. That he has lived upon it ever since, with his family and declares his intention of taking it as a homestead. After it was surveyed it was found that it was a part of section 36 in township 35 north, range 13 west. Under the act of congress opening the tract to settlement the sections numbered 16 and 36 in each congressional township were to be set apart to the state as school land. Brood gets his decision under the ruling of the land office that by the provisions of another general act his prior settlement in good faith gives him a prior right. In several particulars the case is a new one to the land department, and if the decision is allowed to stand it will affect a large number of other claims throughout the country which were taken under like circumstances.

Interests of Nebraska Industries.

Washington dispatch: Senator Allen today appeared before the senate finance committee in the interest of Nebraska industries and urged the imposition of a duty of \$1.50 a head on calves, \$3 a head on yearlings, and 35 per cent ad valorem on all other cattle; on chicory a cent a pound on the dried root and 3 cents a pound on the finished product; on beet and sorghum sugar a bounty of 1/2 of a cent, one-fourth of which is to go every four years, on hides 1/2 a cent a pound, 50 per cent ad valorem on gypsum. He also asked that gum chicle and fresh fish be placed on the free list and urged free lumber and free barbed wire and a duty of 50 per cent ad valorem on asphaltum.

Veterans to Raise Chickens.

The Grand Army post at Seward designated a "chicken day" recently, placing a chicken coop on the public square and asked friends to donate chickens for the soldiers' home at Milford. As the result of the effort, Commandant Fowler has received an invoice of sixty-five of the feathered tribe, representing all of the different breeds. They have been placed in the care of Comrade J. C. H. Estis, an expert in this line, who will peck the weeds with the fowls, while the rest of the boys will look after the fish of the stream.

BARTLEY IN COURT.

The Ex-State Treasurer Arraigned for Embezzlement of \$201,884.05.

Joseph S. Bartley, ex-state treasurer, was arraigned in the Omaha police court before Police Judge Gordon on an information charging the embezzlement of \$201,884.05 of public funds. He waived a preliminary hearing and was held to the district court of Douglas county in a bond in the sum of \$50,000.

The necessary bondsmen accompanied the prisoner to the police court and the bail bond was immediately filed out. The signers were W. A. Paxton, R. H. Townley, secretary of the Lincoln life association of Lincoln, and C. Levin Oldfield, manager of the American chieory company. Paxton qualified in the sum of \$20,000, half real estate and half personal property. Townley qualified for \$10,000, which was also equally divided between personal property and real estate. Oldfield qualified in the sum of \$20,000, all personal property.

The information upon which Bartley was arraigned accused him of embezzling a maximum of \$201,884.05 of state funds. This amount is mentioned in the last six counts of the information, which in all contains eight counts. This amount includes the interest on the original warrant of \$180,101.75 at the rate of 7 per cent. It is the total that was paid the New York bank that purchased the warrant when it returned it for collection. In the first two counts Bartley is charged with the embezzlement of the face of the warrant, \$180,101.75. The amount of this legislature to reimburse the sinking fund. Bartley is accused of having sold this warrant, appropriated the proceeds and to have paid it later with state money.

Besides this variance in the amounts charged as embezzled the counts differ immaterially. In some Bartley is accused of having committed the embezzlement in his capacity as state treasurer and in others of having done so while in a position in which he was duly empowered to collect and disburse moneys of the state. Some of the counts also charge him with having turned over the embezzled amount to some "corporated body unknown."

Horses Die of Kidney Disease.

An alarming disease has developed among horses in this vicinity, says a Winside dispatch. It affects the kidneys and causes the horses to appear to be lame on one hind foot. Soon after this symptom is noticed, the horse generally falls prone on the ground and is unable to rise. A few, by outward applications, have been helped so that they have apparently recovered, but most have died in a few days, partial paralysis setting in and the horse not seeming to suffer much pain. As many as fifteen fine animals have succumbed to the disease near town, and many more are reported to have died in the country. Some people think the trouble is caused by feeding millet and others ascribe it to the damp weather, while still others think the breaking down of the kidneys has been caused by the extra exertions horses have been obliged to make this year on account of the unusual mud. The fatality is especially alarming from the fact that very few horses are being raised now, making it probable that good horses will be very scarce soon, and consequently valuable. No effectual remedy has yet been found for this equine disease.

High Schools Must Protect Themselves.

In answer to the many questions received from over the state regarding the dilling of the high school law State Superintendent Jackson has sent out the following letter:

"In answer to many inquiries with reference to the decision of the state supreme court declaring the free high school law unconstitutional, I submit the following: As I understand it, when a law is declared unconstitutional by the supreme court, it is as though the law had never been in effect. However, there is a brief period allowed during which time a petition for a rehearing may be presented. It is possible that a rehearing will be asked and that a favorable decision may yet be handed down. "In the meantime, each high school affected should take such action as will protect the interests of the school, some high schools have required students to pay tuition, the board giving receipts stating that in case the court pays the tuition, the amount will be refunded. "In regard to the legal features involved, I would respectfully refer you to your county attorney, who is in a position to know your exact situation."

Memorial Day Program.

The office of the adjutant general of the G. A. R. has issued the memorial day order. The order of Commander-in-Chief Clarkson, issued from Omaha, is supplemented by the department commander, John A. Ehrhardt of the department of Nebraska. The orders are that as May 30 this year falls on Sunday the Memorial day exercises will be held upon the preceding day, Saturday, May 29. Attached to the order of the commander-in-chief is Lincoln's Gettysburg address.

Preparing to Entertain the Veterans.

Prompt and active measures are being taken to make the Grand Army of the Republic reunion, for the eastern district of the state, to be held in Nebraska City, July 2, 3, 4 and 5, a success in every particular. Committees on finance, speakers, general arrangements, etc., have been appointed. It is proposed to combine the regular Fourth of July celebration with the reunion exercises of that day. Invitations have been extended to well known orators to be present and speak.

Printing Board Organizes.

The state officers comprising the state printing board met and organized according to law. Auditor Cornell was elected chairman and Secretary of State Porter was chosen secretary of the board. It was decided that as no appropriation had been made to pay the salary of the expert clerk provided for by the bill that no appointment to the office would be made.

Fruit Prospects Good.

Fruit prospects are better now than for several years, says a Juniata dispatch. All kinds show an exceedingly heavy bloom, and if not injured by frost or otherwise, there will be fruit in great abundance. Especially is this so of the cherry and plum. The farmers are nearly done seeding and are pushing the preparation for corn planting. Wheat and rye look well and the ground is in such good condition that everybody is looking forward to a most bountiful harvest of all kinds of crops.

Life and Health

Happiness and usefulness, depend upon pure blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla makes pure blood. This is the time to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, because the blood is now loaded with impurities which must be promptly expelled or health will be in danger. Be sure to get only Hood's Sarsaparilla.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
The One True Blood Purifier. \$1.50 per box. Prepared only by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass. cures nausea, indigestion, biliousness. Price 25c.

An Electric Cane Lamp.
A German inventor has invented an electric cane lamp. The handle of the cane contains an incandescent lamp, the two poles of which are connected with the plates of a battery. Below this is a small chamber to carry the battery fluid. When it is desired to use the lamp the cap is taken off and the cane inclined so that the liquid it contains comes in contact with the electrodes. A current is thus produced that will, it is asserted, keep the light going for an hour.

BINDING OF GRAIN.
Why McCormick Changed from a Left to a Right Hand Binder.

When binding was done by hand the left hand cut harvester was a necessity. With the left hand machine the heads of the grain are at the left hand of the man doing the binding, so in taking out the bundle with the hand around it, whether the man turned to the front table or to the back table he kept his position toward the bundle itself—that is, with the heads towards his left hand; hence, in making the tuck he shoved the ends under the band toward the heads. Grain is handled by the shocker by grasping into the heads, as shown in the illustration, and the tuck should therefore be toward the heads, so that it will not pull out.

The applications of roller bearings to grain cutting machinery was made by J. G. Perry in 1869, and his patent, No. 85,584, for an improved reaper, showed and described various ways of using roller and ball bearings in harvesters. Unquestionably the most practical and satisfactory applications of roller bearings to binders and mowers has been made by the McCormick Harvesting Machine Company. The Particular form used by them was patented in 1882 and is now to be found in all McCormick machines. The especially valuable feature of the McCormick roller bearing is seen in the form—or cage as it is called—which holds the rollers from running together, and if for any cause the cage is taken from the shaft the



rollers will not fall out and get lost. In order to avoid the McCormick patent the other harvesting machine company who claims to be the originator of roller bearings in harvesters has cut out the metal in the ring at the ends of the rollers. If the cage is taken out the rollers slip out and become filled with grit, or worse, get lost. The methods of the McCormick Company result in an annual saving of many thousands of dollars to the farming public. New devices are not embodied in their machines until long and repeated trials have shown them to be practical. It has been the same with roller bearings as with everything else—McCormick experimenting is done at McCormick expense.

The Skoptzi.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Standard tells this story: A banker and his niece, who are members of a religious sect called the Skoptzi, or self-mutilators, were sentenced to fifteen and ten years' imprisonment respectively. The banker tattooed a cross on his niece's breast, and mutilated himself. Mutilation is a penal offense in Russia only when it is prompted by religious motives.

Piso's Cure for Consumption is our only medicine for coughs and colds.—Mrs. C. Teitz, 439 5th Ave., Denver, Col., Nov. 8, '95.

Ancient Counterfeiting.

Counterfeiting was as profitable in ancient as in modern times, and far more common. It is considered by experts impossible to detect an ancient counterfeit from a genuine coin. Counterfeiting ancient coins in modern times has become a regular profession, and most of the counterfeits are better executed than the originals.

Educate Your Bowels With Cascara. Candy Cathartic, cure constipation forever. 10c. If C. C. fail, druggists refund money.

Wagner's Piano.

The pianoforte upon which Wagner received his earliest teaching in counterpoint and composition from Theodore Weinlig, of Leipzig, has been added to the objects in the Wagner museum in Vienna.

The Pot and the Kettle.

German Grocer—Mine friend, dot old gray 'tibe makes a tam bal schell.

Mr. O'Rafferty—How the devil do you know how me poipe smells when yer stirrin' up yer sour krout?—Texas Sittings.